

THE SENTINEL.

OREGON, MISSOURI.

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DOBYNS & CURRY, Publishers

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TO PRESERVE FURS.

When the Time for Putting Them Away for the Summer is at Hand.

At this time of year, when muffs and tipsters and other fur goods of the winter are consigned to rest for the summer months, the use of a little precaution in their packing may result in untold savings, says the New York Herald.

While it is true that most insects have strong antipathy to tobacco, camphor and certain other substances with a strong smell, nevertheless such precautions often prove ineffectual in some degree. Just why it is that in some instances in which fur articles are thoroughly sprinkled with snuff, tobacco leaves or camphor when again taken out for use, while in other cases these same precautions prove most effective is a question which furriers have been unable to answer.

The fur dealers, however, realize that it is a fact, and do not use any substance of the kind, but depend entirely upon close coverings and frequent whipping with rattans.

In most of the fur shops and stores the large fur skins are packed away in large square pine boxes in March, and once in two or three weeks taken out and beaten with sticks by which method the moths and worms are brought out and fall to the ground.

Smaller and finer articles, like muffs and tipsters, are wrapped in newspapers and laid in cardboard boxes, often with another newspaper placed over the box, and shut in by the cover. Every two or three days they are taken out, whipped and replaced in a different position. They are turned with the "other end" or "other side" up, to prevent matting down the fur.

Sometimes the corner of the cardboard box is further protected by putting a paper tightly around it, but even then it must be often opened.

Of course, it is necessary for the private individual with her one or two or half a dozen fur garments to undertake such extensive precautions as those of the furrier with his store full of perishable fur goods. Nevertheless, the method he has adopted to prevent the destruction of his furs is undoubtedly the best, and, in a somewhat modified form, can be followed by the individual in preference to the old time method of wrapping in paper and tobacco, which leaves the garment with such a strong smell when again taken out for use.

The danger begins in March, and the war against the moth should now be taken up in earnest.

A CROOKED SAPLING.

He Was Bound to Go Wrong Just as His Father Predicted He Would.

A successful Detroit business man grew reminiscent the other day and told his hearers how he had progressed from a farm boy to a man whose check is good for a respectable fortune, relates the Detroit Free Press.

"It was not one of the boys you read about," he related, "who grew round-shouldered from work, went from the evening chores to bed and went to the barn with a lantern in the morning. I gave the old gentleman the slip for many an hour, helped rob orchards, conspired for watermelons and rode to many a country party that I suppose he never heard of."

"One Sunday afternoon I said to him: 'Dad, I guess I'll strike out for myself.'"

"What for?" he asked.

"You been out a blamed sight too much strikin' out as 'tis, from my way of thinkin'." If you can't keep inter the traces with me awatchin' and agudin' of you all the time, you'd make a ternal pretty mess of it when you was faslin' round on yer own responsibility. Farmin' was good 'nough for me and it's good 'nough for you. What's botherin' me is whether you're good 'nough for it."

"I insisted that I wanted to go and find out the world, and he was quick to reply: 'The whole difficulty is, Bill, I'm skeered lest the world might find you out.'"

"But I left while he was predicting that I would come to no good end, and notifying me that I need never call on him for help unless I made up my mind to come back and settle down to farming. I never saw him for five years and then I gave him a release on the mortgage on the farm as I shook hands with him. His eyes looked dead, but he is one of these stiff-necked old codgers who never acknowledges himself in the wrong."

"Just as I predicted, Bill," he said in a tone of simulated sadness, "I knowed you was bound to go wrong. You can't make a straighter tree outen a crooked sapling. You left here a innocent boy, and now yer one of these here condemned paterlerts."

"Thus relieved, he did all in his power to show that I was the apple of his eye."

Frozen Tomato Salad.

Chop fine one can of tomatoes, then rub through a coarse sieve. Season to taste with a few drops of onion juice, a very little sugar, a drop of clove extract, a little tarragon vinegar and salt and pepper to taste; turn into a freezer and freeze as usual; fill a melon mold with the frozen mixture, pack in ice and salt and let stand for two hours to ripen. Serve on a bed of lettuce leaves with a garnish of mayonnaise.—People's Home Journal.

Ink Stains.

Ink spots on cotton, silk or woolen fabrics should be treated to turpentine. Saturate the spots with the spirit of turpentine and let it remain several hours, then rub it between the hands.—Detroit Free Press.

Dockery is a clear case of "gold bug." He has been under suspicion all the time by thinking Democrats, but his talk fooled the masses of the silver voters, and they were ready to do for Dave Ball or any other genuine 16-to-10er who dared to expose Dockery. Now they find Dockery in league with Francis, Wells and other gold men, and using all the power of the Governor's office against the silver men.

THE TWO PESTS MEET.

"It appears that we are discovered," said the Mosquito, resignedly, meeting the Rat, who was fleeing across the swamp.

"Yes," replied the Rat, sighing, "I am tired of being my happy home to escape death at the hands of a few wise guys of science."

"But you carry with you the bubonic plague?" queried the Mosquito, slyly.

"Well, I should guess!" retorted the Rat, smiling. Then he went on good-humoredly: "By the way, how are malarial germs this spring?"

"Now you stop! You naughty, taunting thing!" pouted the Mosquito, pretending to be offended. The Mosquito's face grew grim.

"When does the extermination begin?" she asked.

"Now you have me holed," answered the Rat.

"Well," went on the Mosquito, "we'll give 'em a run for their money, anyhow."

"Yes," continued the Rat, "we'll be peddling bubonic plague and malaria after the wise guys are dead."—Ohio State Journal.

A Spider's Instinct.

A correspondent sends us a remarkable instance of adaptation of instinct in a trap door spider. Says the writer: "A friend of mine noticed near his camp a trap door spider run in front of him and put its hind legs, pulling the 'lid' down as it disappeared. The lid seemed so neat and perfect a circle that the man stooped to examine it, and found, to his astonishment, that it was a sixpence! There was a hole in the top of the coin, but underneath mud and silk threads were coiled and shaped convex (as usual). The coin had probably been swept out of the text with rubbish." Commenting on this a contributor to Nature says: "As is well known, the web of a trap door spider's burrows are typically made of flattened pellets of earth stuck together with silk or other adhesive material. The unique behavior of the spider in question showed no little discrimination on her part touching the suitability as to size, shape and weight of the object selected to fulfill the purpose for which the sixpence was used."—Sydney (Aus.) Bulletin.

Ice Making in Cuba.

"The manufacture of ice is a thriving industry in Cuba since the Spanish war," said Mr. B. E. Hambleton, of Santiago. "It is really amusing to watch the Cubans crowd around to purchase ice. All classes and conditions that can raise the price clamor for it, and they clamor all the seasons of the year. During the heavy rains the demand is lighter, but there is no very appreciable difference. Santiago has had ice for several years, but the old plant we found in the city was practically incapacitated. Since the cessation of hostilities all the Cuban cities of any size have been well supplied with modern machinery for the production of ice, and the ice is sold to Cubans as an indispensable commodity."—Indianapolis News.

Invested in America.

American securities are a favorite form of investment in the royal families of Europe, and they take their place with English investments. The German emperor has nearly three-quarters of a million in American debenture bonds. The amount of his English investments is not known, and cure is taken to hide his nature. The Austrian royal family has investments in Germany and in England. The czar has almost a million in British securities.—N. Y. Sun.

Clubman Consults Thief.

Mr. Clubman (to sergeant at police station)—I would like to have an interview with that burglar you arrested for breaking into my house last night.

Sergeant—I don't know that I can allow you unless you first tell me what you want to see him about.

"Oh, there's nothing secret about it. I just wanted to find out how he got into my house so easily; it's more than I can do at night."—Boston Courier.

An Intelligent Machine.

The center slit in a pen is cut by a machine which seems almost to think for itself. It consists of two chisels, which barely pass each other when the slit is made, and the exact way in which the pen is poised so as to place the chisels in the proper position for cutting is one of the marvels of pen-making.

Can Always Find Words.

He—This author should be ashamed of himself. A married man, too!

His Wife—What does he say?

He—He says that man's wife "gazed at him in speechless astonishment." Why, such a phrase is unknown in matrimony!—Puck.

Pit to Die.

"Those pigs of yours," said the country rector, "are in fine condition, Jarvis."

"Yes," answered Jarvis, "sure they be. Oh, sure, if we was all of us only as fit to die as them, we'd do."—Kansas City Star.

Expressive.

"Who is that girl with a face full of freckles over yonder?"

"She's a recent importation from Switzerland."

"Ah, I see. Dotted Swiss?"—Detroit Free Press.

A Big Difference.

Jack—Don't you think that woman, as a rule, prefers a man who is her master?

Ethel—Not at all. She prefers one who thinks he is.—Fit-Rits.

Hasty and Harsh.

Hasty judgments are apt to be harsh.—Lamb's Horn.

The "Big Red Apple"

and the luscious peach of Missouri, surpassing in high color and exquisite flavor the productions of any spot on earth, will be exhibited in great abundance at the Missouri State Fair, to be held at Sedalia September 9-13, and the displays of fruit of every kind will be of such an excellent quality as to confirm the claims of the most enthusiastic fruit growers of the State.

Lateral premiums have been offered

for the best plates of the various varieties of grapes, apples, pears and peaches. Sweetpeaks are offered for the best and largest displays of apples and grapes and for the best collections of pears, plums, peaches and quinces. Premiums of \$50 and \$25 will be given as first and second prizes for the best and largest collection of fruit, open to any county, society, or one or more persons representing any county in the State.

The driver of an express wagon

in Denver being the practice, about two years ago, of placing mats under the feet of his horses when they stood. He was accused by a feeling of kindness to the animals, but it has brought him considerable business, and there is talk of the local Expressmen's union asking all the members to adopt the practice.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.

With impure blood there cannot be good health.

With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tut's Pills

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.

Pure blood means health.

Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

WASTE OF CORN FODDER.

Rank Extravagance of Western Farmers Surprised Thoughtful Observers from the East.

Prof. Shaw renews his plea for greater economy upon the western farm. Of that most palpable and useless extravagance witnessed in 99 out of every 100 corn fields, he says: "The waste of corn fodder in the Mississippi valley is a grievous waste. In the aggregate the uncured corn must amount to millions of millions of acres. And one acre in those states where the season is long grows so much food! In a recent ride from Omaha to Kansas City, for more than half a day the train steamed along through corn fields, nearly all of which were uncured. There was enough of uncured corn in this one part of the Missouri valley to feed hundreds of thousands of cattle through all the winter. All this valuable food will waste, and it is only a fragmentary portion of the waste that will take place all up and down the Mississippi and many of its tributaries. The day will come when all this will change. The day will come when it must change. At one time the greatest profit may thus have been obtained by large holders of land. It may be so still, but surely in these days of high-priced meat and of shreds, more money could be made by using more of this valuable food. The people in those areas where this practice prevails will be hard indeed to persuade to change their ways. The force of habit is so powerful, but it is a change that ought to be brought about."—Prairie Farmer.

DOOR FOR HOG HOUSE.

One That Will Open from Either Side by the Hog Pushing It Hard with His Snout.

A hog house door should be on every hog house in winter to keep animals warm. One can be easily made that hogs can open and shut at will. Make the doorway at least six inches higher than the pig. The door should be of matched flooring placed crosswise and nailed together with battens, b, running up and down, placed even with edges, thus making the door four to five inches thick. Make the door four to five inches thick. The door should be of matched flooring placed crosswise and nailed together with battens, b, running up and down, placed even with edges, thus making the door four to five inches thick. The door should be of matched flooring placed crosswise and nailed together with battens, b, running up and down, placed even with edges, thus making the door four to five inches thick.

HOG HOUSE DOOR.

off one end and drill a hole for a 40 D spike and nail on the edges of the door as at c. Make small figure. Make a half round block, a, from a piece of 4x4 wood long enough to fit loosely between the projecting ends of the iron. Drive the spike through the holes into the ends of the block, as at d. Spike this block in the top of the doorway, so that the pig, by pushing it, will open from either side by the hog pushing it with his snout. Be sure the block is put in square so the door will swing free and be a close fit. If the house is a new one to the hog, hang the door up for a time, then prop it partly open and chase the hog through it and in a few days he will soon learn how to open and shut his bedroom door. Such a door also protects the pen from wet and lice.—R. B. Taylor, in Farm and Home.

Timely Word of Caution.

In feeding skimmilk great care must be exercised. The most common mistake made in feeding separator skimmilk is to feed too much of it. A young calf from a week to two weeks old should not have over one and a half gallons a day, and larger calves two gallons a day. The skimmilk should be warm and sweet. We add to the skimmilk a mixture of bran and ground oats in equal parts by weight. Put it into the milk for young calves and as soon as they will take it dry, give meal to calves in a separate box in dry form. We also give them some nice clover hay and keep the calves as dry and comfortable as possible. Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College.

The Ideal Hog Defined.

The prettiest hog is the one that is the most profitable; the one that makes the most pounds of pork from a hundred pounds of dry matter; the one that makes the largest contribution to the family necessities and to the interest on the mortgage. If a breeder departs from this ideal, he makes a mistake, for sooner or later the common-sense farmer will demand a common-sense hog without preference as to curl in the tail, or drop of the ear. There are breeders who will disagree with us on this point. But wait and see!—Midland Farmer.

Watch the Horse's Shoulders.

Don't let the horses get sore shoulders. See that the collars fit. Just because a horse's collar was right last season is no sign it will fit this season. You owe it to your team to work them in comfort and in no other way will you get the best out of them. It is the greatest cruelty to work a sore-shouldered animal and in nine cases out of ten it is the owner's fault—negligence or carelessness.—Ohio Farmer.

A Handsome residence containing

nine rooms, in the central part of our city, is offered for sale. Has two carter, cellar and good outbuilding. Call at this office.

NAMING THE BABIES.

There Has Been a Change in Modern Selections That Seem Quite Commendable.

A clergyman who baptizes a great many babies asserts that the fancy names for girls which have caused so much disgust among sensible people are going out of date. There are fewer Carries, Emmas, Ellas, Mammies and Sadies and more Carolines, Emelines, Marys and Sarahs. This is pleasing, as it indicates that parents are growing in sense. English names should be given to English-speaking people. Diminutives are proper enough for babies, but where is the young lady Margaret who would sign her name Maggie, Madge, Maud, or Peggie on a business document? How many people of middle age can remember a Gladys or a Gladie? A lady who had named her daughter Flora, afterward, at the girl's request, enlarged it to Florence, because there were so many Floras among dogs and horses. But respect for the English language should be the first impression in naming a child, says the New Haven (Conn.) Palladium.

Among boys the selection of foreign and outlandish names is far less common. Now and then there is an Alphonso or Alonzo, transported from one of the Latin countries, but the good old English names, such as have been borne by the kings in all the centuries, still stand the test of long endurance. The king of England has added to the respect in which he was held by choosing the good old English Edward instead of the one which he received from his Dutch father.

Among the Henrys, Georges, Charleses, Williams, Jameses, Edwards, and a few others, are names enough to fit out the largest families of boys. Then there are a few Bible names that are favorites, John, David, Peter, Stephen and Andrew being the most popular. Greek names like Aristarchus, Demosthenes, Anaxagoras, Theophrastus and Sophocles are too lengthy for use in this hurrying age. A family in central New York save the name of Socrates in a book, and named their son So-crates, accent on the second syllable, and by that pronunciation he was known through a long life, though his intimate friends reduced it to So-cr. Public sentiment has made the people in the rural community in which he lived had no more knowledge than his mother, a most excellent lady, who used to boast to her neighbors of her "equinoxed" habits, and once complained that she had a terrible "Nacht im Reich der Nacht."

No mistakes will be made and nothing furnished to cause a laugh if parents will give their children good old English or Anglo-Saxon names. There are some very musical and sonorous names among the Spanish, Italian and old Romans, but the child would not thank his parents in after years if they compelled him to carry one of them through life. A little boy who was named Gamaliel and always called "Gummy" by his parents, shook his head sadly when his mother was telling his teachers that he was John. His playmates and his neighbors sympathized with him, and his parents, regretting their mistake, let the new name stand. We had the story of Theophrastus and Theophrastus Smith a few weeks ago, when the boy was telling his teachers that he was John. His playmates and his neighbors sympathized with him, and his parents, regretting their mistake, let the new name stand. We had the story of Theophrastus and Theophrastus Smith a few weeks ago, when the boy was telling his teachers that he was John.

LITTLE FEMINE FIXINGS.

Pretty Odds and Ends That Give Distinction to a Costume of the Season.

Among the pretty odds and ends to be worn with white and light waists are ties of half-inch black velvet ribbon finished at each end with a gilt pendant. The ribbon is cut a yard and a half long, and passes around the neck once and ties in front with two even loops and a tassel. The ribbon is cut a yard and a half long, and passes around the neck once and ties in front with two even loops and a tassel.

Protection from dampness is

of the greatest importance. More injury comes to chicks from dampness than from all else besides. If they can find a dry spot for their feet during the day and a warm, dry place to stay in at night, they will do fairly well, even during a long wet period, after they are three or four weeks old. Small chicks suffer very much during wet weather, and should be protected from both wet and dampness. Cold and dampness produce colds and bad trouble, either of which is very disastrous to a brood of chicks. During wet weather it is not amiss to tie a small piece of gum camphor with a small stone in a piece of cloth, and put in their drinking water. It is one of the best simple remedies for colds.—Country Gentleman.

Teaching Chickens to Roost.

The best method to follow for the smaller breeds is to teach them to go upon a roost as soon as they are old enough. Place a roost in their coop as soon as they are old enough to leave the hen or brooder, so that they will learn the habit of roosting, as it keeps their feet in better shape, to smoothness and color. This will not do so well for larger fowls, as they are so heavy and clumsy that it is not of benefit to them, for the reason that it often bends their breastbone out of shape. The best plan for them during the summer is in open sheds upon clean sand, protected from all roving animals by wire cloth fronts to the sheds. These sheds or runs should be cleaned up every morning and raked over so as to keep them clean and sweet.—Country Gentleman.

C. W. LUKENS, D. D. S.

Dental parlors over Moore & Co's store, Oregon, Mo. All the latest improved methods and appliances in use.

PRICES REASONABLE!

FRED MARKLAND, D. D. S.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James T. Bradley, deceased, will make application to the probate court of Holt County, Missouri, at the regular annual term of said court to be held at the court house in the city of Oregon in said county, on the 15th day of September, 1901, to make final settlement of said estate and for his discharge as said administrator when and where all parties interested may attend.

O. F. LIGHT, Admin.

July 26, 1901.

POULTRY & BEES.

SOUTHERN HAWK TRAP.

Tennessee Poultryman Describes a Device That is Based on Common-Sense Principles.

In this part of the country I find an ingenious and very effective hawk trap. It consists of an ordinary steel trap, not too large, mounted on the top of a common fence rail or a long pole, set firmly in the ground. It is best located on some moderately high point in the middle of a wide field, where there are no trees or other objects upon which a bird may light. No bait is needed. The trap is simply opened on top of the pole, where the bird sees it off and is caught in the act of alighting, a. Of course the trap must be firmly secured to the pole. The device is based on the principle that birds of prey habitually light on prominent objects in large open spaces, where they will have a good outlook for game. A trap well placed will, during one season, catch all the hawks within a radius of several miles. Owls and other large birds are also frequently found in the trap. The longer and the more substantial the pole, the better it is.—Orange Judd Farmer.

ABOUT YOUNG TURKEYS.

Should Be Fed Forward as Much as Possible Immediately After the Hatching.

For the first food give some finely cut onion-tops mixed with hard-boiled eggs, and crushed wheat or bran. Finely chopped onion-tops are always relished. The young turkeys are keen on picking out from their diet those articles which they most prefer. Stale bread and curds are accepted. Dampness, whether from rain, dew or from any other cause, is fatal to young turkeys. In a few weeks the diet may consist mostly of grain and a variety. In addition it is a good plan to tie up a vegetable of some sort just so high that the birds must stand well up to pick at it. This is good food, and the exercise is beneficial. Where grain is grown the birds as they come on should be given the run of the stubble-fields, where they will pick up much food for themselves. A point in feeding young turkeys is to give them four or five times a day—all they will eat—but clean away that which is uneaten, as it may ferment and injure them. A little millet-seed may be scattered for them to seek, and they may turn out with the hen from nine o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, but must not be allowed among other lots of turkeys or chicks, in order to avoid lice. The large lice on the heads come from the hen turkey and quickly destroy the young ones. Dust them with insect-powder, and rub it on their heads. Hatch the first eggs under (chicken) hens.—Farm and Fireside.

Dampness Causes Many Ills.

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STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, BLOOD POISON

and all Chronic, Blood, Nervous, Private and Skin Diseases of both sexes, cured when others fail. Book for Men only, FREE at office, or sent by mail for 1 cent in stamps. Prompt and Permanent Cures Guaranteed. Men in all forms of weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, despondency, indigestion, for males, or female Weak back, indigestion, in males, etc. Consultation FREE at office or by letter. Office hours: From 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday morning from 11 to 12:30.

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VARICOCELE

DR. E. J. WALSH

President of the Chicago Medical Institute, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was formerly President of St. Anthony's Hospital.

CONSULTATION FREE at office or by letter. Office hours: From 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday morning from 11 to 12:30.

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